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the way of foreign intercourse, each case
of violence to foreign life and property
occurred, the fatal consequences which
would ensue if the purblind policy were
persisted in. And now mark the result!
On the 20th October we wrote in the
Overland China Mail as follows—

"The result of our present policy in
China is that on every side we hear of hos-
tility against foreigners at Wu-chang, Kin-
kiang, Fomosa, Chetoo, Chin-kiang, and
Yagchow. From every part of China we
hear complaints of the Chinese authorities
resisting the clearest and most unquestion-
able claims."

And to this pretty little list we may
now add Foochow and Swatow. At the
former place proclamations were up only
four days since, calling upon the native
populace to rise and murder the Euro-
peans. From the latter port the *Douglas*
this morning brings intelligence that a
reward of Fifty Dollars is offered for the
head of every European; that the river
banks are being fortified by the native
villagers; and that a large body of
Chinese are under arms with the avowed
intention of beating us off. These are
pretty results of the brilliant policy
which, against the opinion of every well-
informed journal, merchant, missionary
—and we may add subordinate official—
has been pursued by our representative
in China. He began to act vigorously
when the Yangchow affair had reached a
phase which admitted of no other course
of action. But it was then too late to
stem by vigour in Central China the
flood of opposition which, carefully
nursed by his infatuated inactivity, had
been long preparing for an outburst in
other parts of the seaboard. We must
not leave out of the account the inflam-
matory placards which but a few weeks
since were freely posted in Chekiang and
Honan, subsequently to the promises of
the Viceroy that satisfaction for the
Yangchow affair should be given. Alto-
gether matters are in a nice state, and it
is some little satisfaction to be able to say
that the "peace and retrenchment" party,
who so strenuously opposed the main-
tenance of a respectable naval force in
these waters, that it is to the pressure
exerted by them upon our foreign office,
that the yielding line of policy has been
pursued. By way of consolation we
may add that the manufacturers of mu-
nitions of war have no better friends
than these pseudo-philanthropists.

There can be little doubt that the
natives of both Swatow and Foochow
will be brought to see the extreme in-
expediency of selling foreigners' heads at
so much per dozen. But the difficulty
of successfully bringing them to reason
at Swatow will be enormously increased
by the want of sufficient water to float
heavy ships up to Chao-chow-foo. Now
that the matter is entirely in Naval
hands we may rest assured that no mar-
kish fear of responsibility will interpose
to prevent effective action. We trust
that no loss of life in our own side will
overshadow the expected results.

THE DISTURBANCES UP NORTH.

By the arrival of the *Yesso* from Foochow,
and the *Douglas* from the Coast Ports, we
have fuller information regarding the threat-
ening attitude assumed by the natives at
almost all the ports up the coast.
From Foochow, in addition to the dis-
turbances mentioned in our issue of the
21-1, we learn that the city had been plac-
arded all over, calling upon all true-born
Celestials to arise and "rid the land of a
pest," i. e., the foreign pest; and the re-
sult of the appearance of these symptoms
is, that the Council has sent a request for the
gunboat stationed at the Pagoda Anchorage
(the *Janus*) to go up the River to protect
British interests at the settlement. The
language used in the placards alluded to no
doubt means that the anti-foreign feeling
has reached the climax of extermination,
so far as the pleasure-writers' ideas or wishes
go; and these demonstrations will no doubt
be fully met by the joint action of the Con-
sular and Naval authorities.

There are rumours current of distur-
bances at Amoy; but upon inquiry every-
thing at that port was quiet enough at the
date of our latest advices. Still the fact of a
rumour being abroad points to an uneasy
state of things at that port; and we hear
that the natives there had reached the
stage of quiet defiance which required only
a slight pretext for an outbreak after the
fashion of their northern and southern
neighbors. On the 21st, a German house in
Amoy had suspended payment, with liabil-
ities to a large amount distributed over a
considerable area.

Swatow is of course the centre of attrac-
tion, and the news brought down by the
Douglas, which is confirmed from many pri-
vate sources, is of a very exciting kind.
It appears that the villages at the back of
the Swatow creek—where the attack was
made upon the boats of H. M.'s gunboat
Cockchafer—have been engaged in a sort
of civil broil for some time; and that the
appearance of the boatscrews of the gun-
boat was interpreted to be a hostile de-
monstration on the side of the opposing
party. They fancied that the foreigners
had been employed by the opposing village
(so says the story), and were not, as paid
their hands would have been, by a brisk fire of
guns. The original number of villages
said to be engaged in this species of civil
warfare is put down as three; and there
are said to have joined each other in
treason against the mutual foreign enemy,
immediately after they learnt the real
meaning of the *Cockchafer's* opposition.
These villages are stated to be about six li
behind Swatow; but at another account states
that no less than twenty-two villages have
banded themselves together (having made
peace with each other) in order to annihilate
their mutual enemy, the detested foreigner.
It is said that the Mandarins have seemed
to make "endeavours" to "compromise the
matter"; but whether from their insignifi-
cant influence with the semi-civilized na-
tives of these villages, or from a desire to
see another effort made towards extermin-
ation, their efforts are not expected to re-
sult in anything whatever of a satisfactory
character. It is satisfactory to learn, in the
midst of all this semi-savage bravado, that
the Consular authorities at Swatow are

taking high ground and scouting all ideas
of compromise. The "savages" (as many of
our private letters designate the natives)
are said to have demanded so much a head
for the dead and wounded in the late
affray with the *Snider*, and appear to make
quite a commercial transaction of the *Cock-
chafer* affair. But Mr. Alabaster, H. B. M.'s
Consul, we believe, has demanded not only
full reparation for the insult to the British
flag, but a substantial guarantee for the fu-
ture good behaviour of the lawless villagers
above Swatow. With the very apparent
difference between the views of the native
and foreign parties, as above noted, there
appears very little likelihood of the mat-
ter being settled in an amicable manner.
Hence the fresh intelligence of fortification
and hostile preparations generally on the
banks of the river, where mud-forts are
being constructed by the united village
force. Placards have been posted all over
the city of Swatow, to the effect that a
reward of \$50 be given for every foreign
head brought in from off every foreign
body, after the approved style attempt-
ed in Canton thirteen years ago. We
hear that this interesting speculation in
human headpieces does not appear to give
much trouble to the foreigners resident in
Swatow; but the appearance of the same
of war vessels in Swatow, as they came
bowling in one after the other, had a very
marked effect upon the natives concerned.
There was considerable stir in their councils
as each war-vessel came quietly up to her
anchorage; and it is just possible that one
bold step on the part of the foreign force
may materially reduce the native feeling of
bravado hitherto prevalent. All the men-
tioned of war arrived—*Rinaldo*, *Perseus*, *Cock-
chafer*, *Leander* and *Bonnie*; and the U. S. *Un-
della* was also there; and the Chinese gun-
boat *Anlan* was anchored off Onghai when the
Douglas passed. From many of the
merchants' houses the mud-forts were vi-
sible; and as the numbers of the anti-foreign
native party are to be counted by thousands,
the task of bringing them to a proper frame
of mind may not be an easy one. Still it
is believed that the force now under the orders
of Commodore Jones was sufficient for all
practical purposes; and as we learn that the
Consular authorities had refused every-
thing in the shape of a monetary settle-
ment, apart from a guarantee of future
conduct, no useful service may
time, and after further explanation.
He went on board, when he heard
that there was a disturbance on board;
and he found that, in addition to the Hakka
and Punti deputies, the emigrants wished
their contract altered, so that they might
get a free passage back to China in lieu
of the \$60 bonus provided at the expiration
of their contract. Upon the Agent's au-
thority, this grievance was also being re-
minded, the prisoners, selected from a regu-
lar muster on deck, he considered un-
persons to go to sea as emigrants.
Mr Douglas having identified the brand-
ed men, the prisoners said they were quiet
men and were perfectly willing to go to
Surinam as emigrants. The branded men
said they believed they were deporting
themselves by going to Surinam in the *Pe-
ritia*. The prisoners were then remanded
till 5th Feb.

LOCAL.

We are glad to state that the band of the
Rodney will play to-morrow on the cricket
ground, commencing at 4 p.m.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in Admiralty,
the Registrar's Report in the cases
against the ship *Nina* was confirmed. The
petitions for bounty, in respect of various
piratical captures by H. M.'s gunboats
Haughty, *Leander* and *Bonnie*, were granted
by the Chief Justice.

The Annual Examination of Scholars at
the Central School took place to-day, H.
B. the Governor distributing the prizes.
Several of the Clergy and other leading
residents were present, the Lord Bishop
taking a part in the strenuous examina-
tion, which reflected great credit on
Mr Stewart and his assistants manage-
ment of the School. In his introductory
remarks His Excellency alluded to the grati-
fying progress made by the scholars during
the past year—progress made under some
difficulties, as there had been so much
done in the way of building alterations which
naturally interfered with study. He scarce-
ly thought that English boys would show
so much proportionate progress under
similar circumstances. The Government
was always glad of practical hints tend-
ing to the improvement of the excellent
system now pursued, as it did not tend to
so much as practical use. After more
remarks to the same purport, the prizes,
consisting of silver watches, copies of Dr
Legge's "Classics," Microscopes, Atlas
boxes, pencil-cases, &c., were then distrib-
uted with commendatory remarks to the
recipients. At the close of the proceedings,
The Hon. J. Smale, in a few words, ex-
pressed his sense of obligation under which
both the European and Chinese public were
placed by the steps taken by His Ex-
cellency in establishing courses of lectures;
and the visitors then left.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr May on the Bench.
Inspector Daly charged Chun Tuk Hoo
with being the headman in a piratical
attack at Teikong Bay, outside our harbor
boundary, on the 10th instant. This charge
was in connection with a former charge
made on Tuesday of Wednesday last. It ap-
pears that the prisoners were engaged in a
raid was remanded until to-morrow, when
all three prisoners will be again brought up.
Ho Along was charged with having
committed a nuisance against one of the
hydrants. Defendant admitted the charge,
and Mr May administered a sentence of a
most salutary description, viz., a fine of 20/
or 2 days' imprisonment, and to be exposed
for an hour in the stocks at the scene of
the offence.

Four Chinese in the employ of the Sur-
veyor General were charged with having
been accessory in causing the escape of two
prisoners from the Police cells, shortly
after six o'clock this morning. The two
prisoners were placed in the cell yesterday,
having been handed over from the *Rodney*
(*dragging*) on a charge of larceny committed
on Tuesday or Wednesday last. It appears
that the prisoners were engaged in a
raid the pathway in front of the cells, and
came to their work this morning, about
six o'clock. The Station-coolie and the
prisoners were the only persons besides the
Police who were in the compound; the two
escaped prisoners were missed shortly after
the prisoners in dock commenced work;
one of the wooden beaters and a trowel
belonging to the prisoners were found in
the cell from which the two thieves escaped;
and the padlock belonging to the cell was
found broken; apparently by the wooden-
beater aforesaid. Some laxity, in the
opinion of the Bench (judging from the
evidence) was present in the regular visit-
ation of the cells by the police, and the
Sikhs who were on duty there before six
and six o'clock were severely censured
by Mr May. It was stated that the four
prisoners, however, were seen to speak to
the escaped prisoners, so that the escaped

prisoners had to be removed to another
cell. Prisoners had admitted to the Sta-
tion interpreter that they had left their
wooden hammers last night, when they left
off work; and it appears that the witness
of the cell is so placed that any prisoner
with a chum-beater can break the pad-
lock outside. Mr May and Mr Deane went
to see the cell from which the rascals
escaped, and on their return, the case was
remanded.

Mr F. Degener appeared against a Chi-
nese contractor, under the following cir-
cumstances. It appears that he found the
prisoner in his bedroom yesterday evening
at 6 o'clock, with a silver-headed cane
in his possession which he had found on
Mr Degener's table. Defendant (who is
said to be somewhat deranged in intellect)
immediately proceeded to confirm this
suspicion by making a most original
denial. He stated that he was formerly
employed by Captain Minto, and that he had
seen his sister's ghost, who told him to go
and visit the Captain, he had done so. He
was waiting for the Captain (in the wrong
house) when he was seized. As, however,
on inquiry, the Magistrate was satisfied with
the defendant's honesty, he was accordingly
discharged.

Sixteen coolies from the coolie-ships *Veritas*
were placed in the dock to-day and charged
with having created a disturbance on board
the emigrant ship *Veritas*. It ap-
peared from the evidence that there are
emigrants on board from Hakka and Pun-
ti districts; and as getting is allowed
on board, quarrels arise in the mess and
frequent threats are given to the
Punti by the Hakka. The prisoners, of
whom two were branded men, were the
ringleaders. Mr Jonathan Bank, agent for
the Surinam Emigration Company, deposed
to having seen the disturbance, but said he
thought that some of them were only look-
ing on. When he went below, he got them
silenced, but his hat was knocked off, and
a ladder was taken away from the com-
partment, so that he could not get up again.
The agent took in good the prisoners, and
stated that there were nearly 200 emigrants
on board the *Veritas*, who were passed on
originally by him, after an expression of will-
ingness to emigrate on their part. They
do not sign any agreement or contract un-
til after they have been on board for some
time, and after further explanation.
He went on board, when he heard
that there was a disturbance on board; and
he found that, in addition to the Hakka
and Punti deputies, the emigrants wished
their contract altered, so that they might
get a free passage back to China in lieu
of the \$60 bonus provided at the expiration
of their contract. Upon the Agent's au-
thority, this grievance was also being re-
minded, the prisoners, selected from a regu-
lar muster on deck, he considered un-
persons to go to sea as emigrants.
Mr Douglas having identified the brand-
ed men, the prisoners said they were quiet
men and were perfectly willing to go to
Surinam as emigrants. The branded men
said they believed they were deporting
themselves by going to Surinam in the *Pe-
ritia*. The prisoners were then remanded
till 5th Feb.

The following was issued, as a second
edition, by the *Hankow Bay Herald* on the
5th December—
The "Ahuriri," from Poverty Bay, arrived
this morning. On Wednesday, a combined
attack of Ngatiporou and Ahuriri natives,
with a few Europeans under Gascoigne, was
made on the enemy's position. After a
brief but desperate struggle the enemy was
routed, and retreated in the direction of
Puketapu. He left behind 30 men killed,
including Nana and Honea. Pata, two
bloodthirsty miscreants; also, 6,000 rounds
rifle ammunition. To Kooti, on a litter,
badly wounded, had left the day before for
Puketapu, accompanied by 250 fighting
men and the women and children. Ngati-
porou started in pursuit, and at latest date
is said to have overtaken one or other of
the retreating parties. Our casualties were
three wounded. One prisoner was taken
from whom the information of Te Kooti's
movements has been obtained. H. M. S.
Blanche is in sight.

The following is from a private source,
and may be relied on—
Forces reinforced at the Front by 376
Ngatiporou. Attacked enemy's position
Wednesday evening. To Kooti, with the
bulk of the enemy, having left (himself
badly wounded) some days before, leaving
about fifty there. Ngatiporou drove the
enemy from entrenchments, and had other
natives acted well, the enemy would have
been all killed. Gascoigne and a small
body of the Europeans shot the fugitives as
they fled across the open to the number of
38—the rest fled and found main body five
miles off. Tamba and men refused to fight,
nominally in consequence of a Hauhaun
being shot that he wanted to be saved;
really from jealousy of the Ngatiporou
success. Gascoigne and party with the
Ngatiporou followed the enemy, and have
surrounded them, cutting off all chance of
escape. Captain Fox returned, as the
howitzer cannot be turned to account.
Great rejoicing in Napier yesterday—more
than warranted by the news yet to hand.
Four friendly natives only killed.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.
FIFTY-FIVE MORE HAUHAUN KILLED.
TOTAL NUMBER OF KILLED, 109.
After the fight on Wednesday, in which
Te Kooti's party, after a desperate struggle,
were completely routed, the Hauhaun fled
in the direction of Puketapu. On Thurs-
day, the Ngatiporou overtook the Hauhaun
at a spot about six miles distant from the
scene of the fight on Wednesday. The Na-
gatiporou at once attacked the Hauhaun,
and killed fifty-five of them, including Na-
kora and several other leaders of the band.
The Hauhaun retreated, but were hotly
pursued. The Ngatiporou are only waiting
for a further supply of ammunition to en-
able them to inflict the final blow, and utter-
ly destroy the head of miscreants. A
quantity of ammunition, however, on the
road, so that there will be but little delay
in the accomplishment of this desirable
end. The total ascertained loss which has
been inflicted on the enemy up to the pre-
sent time is one hundred and nine; but it
is probable that the actual loss of the Hau-
haun is considerably more. H. M. S. *Blanche*
is now at Napier, but it is considered that
there is no necessity for her to proceed to
Poverty Bay, as the forces there will be
amply sufficient to destroy the enemy.

We (Southern Cross) append a graphic
description of the fight, as supplied by our
own correspondent at Poverty Bay, who
appears to have been on the spot—
December 2.
The Ngatiporou must have reached the
front, and joined forces with our other
allies. No night was expected to hear of a
general attack on the rebels, which God
send. May it prove successful.
It appears from information derived from
the women that escaped, that had an at-
tack been made on the rebels on either of
the two days succeeding the massacre, the
wretches could easily have been annihi-
lated. They had carried the spiritsuous
liquor collected from the different stores
to the campment at Patutahi, where they
continued to celebrate their accursed orgies
for several successive days.
December 3.
Good news from the front. Our forces
were victorious over the Hauhaun yester-
day at Tekarehu, or Makarehu, as named
by some natives.
The united bands of Ngatiporou and
Ngatikahungau, Te Matairoa, led the at-
tack on the right, driving in one of the
enemy's outposts, and following them up in
splendid style, until the retreating force took
cover in the rifle pits, which formed their
main position. Ngatikahungau, of Napier,
with the loyal natives of this district, now
made a simultaneous attack on the left, and
succeeded by this combined movement in
cutting off the enemy's retreat on all sides
but one.
The rebel's stronghold was on a low hill,
forming almost a natural breastwork wall,
rife-pitted and fortified along the face, and
sloping down at the back towards a creek,
on the banks of which stood their houses
or tents. A dash on this position under a
heavy fire, our men are in the outer line of
rifle-pits; the enemy still stand their
ground; muzzle to muzzle the contest
rages; a raking fire from the storming party,
tears through the ranks of the defenders—
the foe break, and the day is ours. Across
the creek rush the beaten Hauhaun, leav-
ing some of their number dead in the water.
Beyond, lays a dense clump of manuka
scrub, under the cover of which they hope
to follow our allies, thirst for blood and
burning with revenge. On the edge of this
scrub several of the fugitives fall under the
withering fire of the victors. The rest
get lost in the thick bush and undergrowth,
and our friends, giving them a parting
volley, abandon the pursuit.
Here fell Nana, fighting chief of the
party, and one of the most merciless vil-
lains among those who took an active part
in the massacre. It was his hand that sent
many of our lamented friends, both native
and European, to their account. Nana's
body was burnt after the fight was over,
and it was proposed by the Ngatiporou that
his carcass should form the material for a
cannibal banquet; this was negatived by
Pareha and the other Napier chiefs, and
instead of partaking of the horrid meal in
reality, they did so symbolically, by eating
biscuit round the pile, while the body
roasted.
No mercy was shown to the wounded
wretches, those found breathing were at
once dispatched. This was but just retri-
bution. Twenty-five of the enemy lay dead
on the field, besides a picked of Spahis, and
under a royal salute of 21 guns from the
man-of-war, *Duperré*, and a battery of ma-
rine artillery.
Our loss yesterday amounted to two men
wounded (European scouts), Lak, said to
be mortally, in the head; and Howard,
badly in the arm. No casualties among
our native allies.
Eleven Government rifles were taken
from the dead Hauhaun. A considerable
sum of money was found in Nana's pocket,
but the greater bulk of the plunder taken
from the district had been carried on a
head.

BANGKOK.

We extract the following paragraphs from
the *Bangkok Summary*—
THE WANGNA. It may not generally be
known, why the 2nd king is commonly called
Wangna. It is because he is supposed to
stand in the van of the king, and the 3rd king
which the government sometimes has,
supposed to stand in the rear. Hence the
2nd king is denominated Wangna—royal
palace in front and the 3rd king Wanglang
—royal palace in rear; and the supreme
king is denominated Wang Huang—royal
palace the highest.
It sometimes happens that there are three
kings reigning at one and the same time in
Siam, i. e., first, second, and third king.
The reason of this is that when there are
three princes of the blood royal and all
nearly of equal rank, desirous to have a
share in the government of the nation, to
prevent disturbances it was customary to
raise each to a throne, and give the 2nd and
3rd kings a portion of the kingdom to rule
over, but of course subject to the rule of the
supreme king.

THE KALAHOM. This (23rd Dec) is the
1st birthday of His Excellency Chow Phaya
Lalahoem, and he is, we are learning, cele-
brating it with the greatest éclat—the cere-
mony being grasped by both Their Majesties
—Wang Huang and the Wangna. Be-
sides the magnificent presents he has received
from the two Kings, he is being honored
also by costly tokens of respect and high re-
gard from princes, and nobles and Euro-
peans. Though silver and gold we have
none, with which to evince our regard, we
best interest for time and eternity.
The holidays, styled *Tee Ping Chingda* ended
on the 22nd ult., by a great procession to
escort *Phya Duche*, the nominal king for
the day, to and from the *Sou Chingda* or
great swing. This *Phya* has been placed at
the head of the Rice Department for the
year, and the object of the ceremonies is to
propitiate from *Pha Inuan*, the god of the
Rhinias, a blessing upon agriculture.
A rumour was current that Government
contemplated issuing an edict for the sup-
pression of gambling.

The export of Rice to Europe during 1888
was about 700,000 piculs. On the 6th in-
st., there were 22 foreign vessels in port,
10 of which were loading for Europe.
The Hon'ble W. J. Shaw, a distinguished
seaman from California, and who lately
passed through Singapore, had several in-
terviews with the two kings, and after one
over trip to country, he called in the
scholar *Heleu*, Captain Sandberg, down
in the Eastern Office of the Gulf to visit Ban-
gkok, Chantaboon, and Kamput.
Thence he proceeded overland to the capital
of Cambodia, thence to Ougong and Bat-
tambang and so make his way to Saigon in
about two months. He had been furnished
with full passports most readily by the
Siam Government.

ITEMS FROM SAIGON.
Our latest files from Saigon come down
to the 5th instant, and contain some items
of interest which the *Straits Times* sum-
marises.
Nothing has been heard of the French
gunboat *La Monge*, which left for Hong-
kong early in November. The gunboat
Tarn had gone in search but returned un-
successful. The Gambling Farm for 1869
sold for \$10,500 against \$14,250 per month
in 1868. The first theatrical performance
took place on the 7th December, under the
direction of M. Pétres Maillot.
H. M. Narodon, or Nerodon, King of
Cambodia, arrived at Saigon on the 13th
December after sunset, with all his Court
and accompanied by his son Prince Me-
chouan and his brother Prince Phra-Kao-
Pha. His Majesty's fleet was composed of
four steamers and a great number of junks
conveying his Mandarins and officers to the
number of five hundred and their attend-
ants. As he arrived, the Southern Fort
saluted him with 21 guns. He was received
by M. P. Vial, the Minister for the In-
terior, M. Denais, the Governor's Ad-
e-camp and other functionaries, and upon
landing with his young son, he was again
saluted with 21 guns. A company of ma-
rines were drawn up at the pier, and a
carriage and four was in waiting, into
which His Majesty with his son and the
French Minister entered, and drove off to
the Wangt Hotel, escorted by a guard of
Spahis. The hotel was brilliantly illumined,
and a guard of honour received and saluted
His Majesty on his arrival. M. Turu, Mun-
icipal Commissioner, received His Majesty
on the door-steps and conducted him to the
apartments specially prepared for his recep-
tion. Next morning, the Governor, Vice-
Admiral Ohier, paid His Majesty a state
visit, accompanied by General Faron. M.
Obry, Chief of Staff, M. de Montjou, Secre-
tary to Government, and Aides-de-camp
M. M. Vernuel and de Grancey and on
the evening of the same day, the King re-
turned the call at Government House where
there were present all the civil and military
authorities, as also were the members of
the Chamber of Commerce who were speci-
ally presented to the King, who, it is said,
takes special interest in the promotion of
trade. On the 17th Dec., a grand review
took place before His Majesty of all the
troops stationed in Saigon, consisting of
Marine Artillery, 2 batteries of 4 guns
each, 3 battalions of French infantry, and
a squadron of Spahis. His Majesty was in a
carriage with the Governor and Monsignor
the Bishop of Danaara who acted as inter-
preter. The King wore the uniform of a
general of division. After the royal cortege
had passed slowly along the front of the
troops, the General in command put
the troops through some manoeuvres,
and His Majesty was particularly struck
with the chassepot rifles, with which the
troops were all armed. A march past
and a charge by the Spahis which latter excited
much admiration, concluded the review.

On the 19th, the Governor gave a grand
ball in honor of His Majesty, to which all
Saigon was invited. His Majesty left Sai-
gon on Monday the 21st Dec., being accom-
panied by his son, a picked of Spahis, and
under a royal salute of 21 guns from the
man-of-war, *Duperré*, and a battery of ma-
rine artillery.
The *Gazette* of the 6th December contains
a decree establishing a public library.
The *Gazette* of the 20th December con-
tains a decree of the Emperor, ordaining
the establishment of an additional police
(gendarmier), of 40 mounted men and 62
on foot, under the command of a Captain
Commandant and two Lieutenants.
Newspapers do not seem to flourish in Sai-
gon any better than they do in Bangkok
and Singapore. The *Saigon Advertiser* and
Shipping Gazette ceased on the 31st ultimo,
or rather it became a mere advertising
sheet and market report published in Eng-
lish.
The Chamber of Commerce issued its first
circular on the 6th instant, and we extract
from it the following statistics of the trade
of Saigon. The Chamber has obtained from
Government grant of \$25,000 to pay its ex-
penses. This is another example to our
Straits Government.

SHIPPING.

Imports.		Exports.	
Arrivals.		Departures.	
1864.....213 vessels.....	76,800 tons.	1864.....214 vessels.....	76,521 tons.
1865.....210 ".....	75,500 "	1865.....213 ".....	82,400 "
1866.....348 ".....	145,768 "	1866.....343 ".....	145,623 "
1867.....439 ".....	189,713 "	1867.....437 ".....	189,835 "
1868.....410 ".....	186,768 "	1868.....408 ".....	183,167 "
Imports of Rice.		Exports of Rice.	
f. 10,706,000		f. 17,136,700	
" 20,635,228		" 35,382,665	
" 25,669,194		" 31,779,907	
Imports of Sugar.		Exports of Sugar.	
1864.....1,049,792 piculs.		1864.....1,049,792 piculs.	
1865.....839,017 "		1865.....839,017 "	
1866.....2,148,000 "		1866.....2,148,000 "	
1867.....3,202,924 "		1867.....3,202,924 "	
1868.....2,249,420 "		1868.....2,249,420 "	

Out of 301 vessels which loaded at Saigon
during 1868, 143 were British, 61 North
German, 59 French, 10 Siamese, 7 Dutch,
6 Danish, and 6 American. Of the rice ex-
ports during 1869, 881,863 piculs went to
China, 654,044 piculs to Europe, 3

the way of foreign intercourse, each case of violence to foreign life and property counted, the fatal consequences which would ensue if the public policy were persisted in. And now mark the result! On the 20th October we wrote in the *Overland China Mail* as follows:—

"The result of our present policy in China is that on every side we hear of hostility against foreigners at Wu-chang, Kiang, Formosa, Chefoo, Chin-king, and Yang-chow. From every part of China we hear complaints of the Chinese authorities resisting the clearest and most unquestionable claims."

And to this pretty little list we may now add Foochow and Swatow. At the former place proclamations were up only four days since, calling upon the native populace to rise and murder the Europeans. From the latter port the *Douglas* this morning brings intelligence that a reward of Fifty Dollars is offered for the head of every European; that the river banks are being fortified by the native villagers; and that a large body of Chinese are under arms with the avowed intention of beating us off. These are pretty results of the brilliant policy which, against the opinion of every well-informed journal, merchant, missionary—and we may add subordinate official—has been pursued by our representative in China! He began to act vigorously when the Yangchow affair had reached a phase which admitted of no other course of action. But it was then too late to stem by vigour in Central China the flood of opposition which, carefully nursed by his infatuated inactivity, had been long preparing for an outburst in other parts of the seaboard. We must not leave out of the account the inflammatory placards which but a few weeks since were freely posted in Chekiang and Honan, subsequently to the promise of the Viceroy that satisfaction for the Yangchow affair should be given. Altogether matters are in a nice state, and it is some little satisfaction to be able to say that the "peace and retrenchment" party, who so strenuously opposed the maintenance of a respectable naval force in these waters, that it is to the pressure exerted by them upon our foreign office, that the yielding line of policy has been pursued. By way of consolation we may add that the manufacturers of munitions of war have no better friends than these pseudo-philanthropists.

There can be little doubt that the natives of both Swatow and Foochow will be brought to see the extreme inexpediency of selling foreigners' heads at so much per dozen. But the difficulty of successfully bringing them to reason at Swatow will be enormously increased by the want of sufficient water. Now that the matter is entirely in Naval hands we may rest assured that no mawkish fear of responsibility will interpose to prevent effective action. We trust that no loss of life in our own side will overshadow the expected results.

THE DISTURBANCES UP NORTH.

By the arrival of the *Teso* from Foochow, and the *Douglas* from the Coast Ports, we have fuller information regarding the threatening attitude assumed by the natives at almost all the ports up the coast.

From Foochow, in addition to the disturbances mentioned in our issue of 21st, we learn that the city had been placarded all over, calling upon all true-born Celestials to arise and "rid the land of a pest," i.e., the foreign pest; and the result of the appearance of these symptoms is, that the Consul has sent a request for the gunboat stationed at the Pagoda Anchorage (the *Janus*) to go up the River to protect British interests at the settlement. The language used in the placards alluded to no doubt means that the anti-foreign feeling has reached the climax of extermination, so far as the pleasure of our issue or wishes go, and these demonstrations will no doubt be fully met by the joint action of the Consular and Naval authorities.

There are rumours current of disturbances at Amoy; but upon inquiry everything at that port was quiet enough at the date of our latest advices. Still the fact of a rumour being abroad points to an uneasy state of things at that port; and we hear that the natives there had reached the stage of quiet defiance which required only a slight pretext for an outbreak after the fashion of their northern and southern neighbours. On 21st a German house in Amoy had suspended banners with liberties to a large amount distributed over a considerable area.

Swatow is of course the centre of attraction, and the news brought down by the *Douglas*, which is confirmed from many private sources, is of a very exciting kind. It appears that the villagers at the back of the Swatow creek—where the attack was made upon the boats of H. M. S. gunboat *Cockchafer*—have been engaged in a sort of civil broil for some time; and that the appearance of the boatswren of the gunboat was interpreted to be a hostile demonstration on the side of the opposing party. They fancied that the foreigners had been employed by the opposing village (so says the story), and were met, as paid opponents would be, by a brisk fire of guns. The original number of villages said to be engaged in this species of civil warfare is put down as three; and there are said to have joined each other in treaty against the mutual foreign enemy, immediately after they learnt the real meaning of the *Cockchafer's* opposition. These villages are stated to be about six li inland Swatow; but another account states that no less than twenty-two villages have banded themselves together (having made peace with each other) in order to annihilate their mutual enemy, the detested foreigner. It is said that the Mandarins have seemed to make endeavours to compromise the matter; but whether from their insignificance or influence with the semi-civilized natives of those villages, or from a desire to another effort made towards extermination, their efforts are not expected to result in anything whatever of a satisfactory character. It is satisfactory to learn, in the midst of all this semi-savage bravado, that the Consular authorities at Swatow are

taking high ground and scouting all ideas of compromise. The "savages" (as many of our private letters designate the natives) are said to have demanded so much a-head for the dead and wounded in the late attack with the *Snider*, and appear to make quite a commercial transaction of the *Cockchafer* affair. But Mr. Alabaster, H. B. M. S. Consul, we believe, has demanded not only full reparation for the insult to the British flag, but a substantial guarantee for the future good behaviour of the lawless villagers above Swatow. With the very apparent difference between the views of the native and foreign parties, as above noted, there appears very little likelihood of the matter being settled in an amicable manner. Hence the fresh intelligence of fortification and hostile preparations generally on the banks of the river, where mud-forts are being constructed by the united village force. Placards have been posted all over the city of Swatow, to the effect that a reward of \$500 to be given for every foreign head brought in from off every foreign body, after the approved style attempted in Canton thirteen years ago. We hear that this interesting speculation in human headpieces does not appear to give much trouble to the foreigners resident in Swatow; but the appearance of the men-of-war vessels in Swatow, as they came bowling in one after the other, had a very marked effect upon the natives concerned. There was considerable stir in their councils as each war-vessel came quietly up to her anchorage; and it is just possible that one bold step on the part of the foreign force may eventually reduce the native feeling of bravado hitherto prevalent. All the men-of-war had arrived—*Rinaldo*, *Perseus*, *Cockchafer*, *Leven* and *Bomarc*; the U. S. *Undulla* was also there; and the Chinese gunboat *Anlan* was anchored off Cuchi when the *Douglas* passed. From many of the merchants' houses the mid-forts were visible; and as the numbers of the anti-foreign native party are to be counted by thousands, the task of bringing them to a proper frame of mind may not be an easy one. Still it is believed that the force now under the orders of Commodore Jones was sufficient for all practical purposes; and as we learn that the Consular authorities had refused everything in the shape of a guarantee of future good behaviour, some useful service may confidently be calculated upon.

We have not heard whether Admiral Keppel has gone north, or whether any fresh reinforcements have been ordered up. But he is about to visit Swatow on his way north through the conduct of operations will probably be left in the hands of Commodore Jones.

LOCAL.

We are glad to state that the band of the *Rodney* will play to-morrow on the cricket ground, commencing at 4 p.m.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in Admiralty, the Registrar's Report in the cases against the ship *Nina* was confirmed. The petitions for bounty, in respect of various piratical captures by H. M. S. gunboats *Baughly*, *Leven* and *Bomarc*, were granted by the Chief Justice.

The Annual Examination of Scholars at the Central School took place to-day, H. E. the Governor distributing the prizes. Several of the Clergy and other leading residents were present, the Lord Bishop taking a part in the forenoon examination, which reflected great credit on Mr. Stewart and his assistants' management of the School. In his introductory remarks His Excellency alluded to the gratifying progress made by the scholars during the past year—progress made under some difficulties, as there had been so much done in the way of building alterations which naturally interfered with study. He scarcely thought that English boys would show so much proportionate progress under similar circumstances. The Government was always glad of practical hints tending to the improvement of the school, and for his part he approved of the excellent system now pursued, as it did not tend to show much as practical use. After more remarks to the same purport, the prizes, consisting of silver watches, copies of Dr. Legge's "Classics," Microscopes, Atlas books, pencil-cases, &c., were then distributed with commendatory remarks to the recipients. At the close of the proceedings, the Hon. J. Smale, in a few words, expressed his sense of obligation under which both the European and Chinese public were placed by the steps taken by His Excellency in establishing courses of lectures; and the visitors then left.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. May on the Bench. Inspector Daly charged Chun Tuk Hoo with being the headman in a barbaric attack at Tang K. outside our harbour boundary, on the 10th instant. The charge was in connection with a former charge against two others now on remand. Tuk Hoo was remanded until to-morrow, when all three prisoners will be again brought up. Ho Alcong was charged with having committed a nuisance against one of the hydrants. Defendant admitted the charge, and Mr. May administered a sentence of a most salutary description, viz., a fine of 20 dollars imprisonment, and to be exposed for an hour in the stocks at the scene of the offence.

Four Chinese in the employ of the Survey General were charged with having been accessory in causing the escape of two prisoners from the Police cells, shortly after six o'clock this morning. The two prisoners were placed in the cell yesterday, having been handed over from the *Rodney* (flagship) on a charge of larceny committed on Tuesday or Wednesday last. It appears that the prisoners were engaged chumming the pathway in front of the cells, and came to their work this morning, about six o'clock. The Station-coolie and the prisoners were the only persons besides the Police who were in the compound; the two escaped prisoners were missed shortly after the prisoners in the dock commenced work; one of the wooden beams and a towel belonging to the prisoners were found in the cell from which the two thieves escaped; and the padlock belonging to the cell was found broken, apparently by the wooden-beater aforesaid. Some laxity, in the opinion of the Bench (judging from the evidence), was present in the regular visitation of the cells by the police, and the Sikhs who were on duty there before six and at six o'clock were severely examined by Mr. May. It was stated that the four prisoners, however, were seen to speak to the escaped prisoners, so that the escaped

prisoners had to be removed to another cell. Prisoners had admitted to the Station interpreter that they had left their wooden hammers last night, when they left off work; and it appears that the window of the cell is so placed that any prisoner with a chumman-beater can break the window to see the cell from which the thieves escaped, and on their return, the case was remanded.

Mr. F. Degener appeared against a Chinese contractor, under the following circumstances. It appears that he found the prisoner in his bedroom yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, with a silver-headed cane in his possession which he had found on Mr. Degener's table. Defendant (who is said to be somewhat drugged in intellect) immediately proceeded to confirm this suspicion by making a most original defence. He stated that he was formerly employed by Captain Minto, and as he had seen his sister's ghost, who told him to go and visit the Captain, he had done so. He was waiting for the Captain (in the wrong house) when he was seized. As, however, on inquiry, the Magistrate was satisfied with the defendant's honesty, he was accordingly discharged.

Sixteen coolies from the coolie-ship *Veritas* were placed in the dock to-day and charged with having caused a disturbance on board the emigrant ship *Veritas*. It appeared from the evidence that these emigrants on board from Hakka and Punia districts; and as gambling is allowed on board, quarrels arise in consequence and frequent thrashings are given to the Punia by the Hakka. The prisoners, of whom two were branded men, were the ringleaders. Mr. Jonathan Baak, agent for the Surinam Emigration Company, deposed to having seen the disturbance, but said he thought some of them were only joking in mischief. When he went below, he found them silent, but his hat was knocked off, and a ladder was taken away from the companion, so that he could not get up again. Mr. Thomsett, emigration officer, stated that there were nearly 200 emigrants on board the *Veritas*, who were passed originally by him, after an expression of willingness to emigrate on their part. They did not sign any agreement or contract until after they have been on board for some time, and after further explanation. He went on board, when he heard that there was a disturbance on board; and he found that in addition to the Hakka and Punia districts, the emigrants wished their contract altered, so that they might get a free passage back to China in lieu of the \$50 bonus provided at the expiration of their contract time. Upon the Agent's authority, this grievance has since been remedied. The prisoners, selected from a regular muster on deck, he considered unfit persons to go to sea as emigrants. Mr. Douglas having identified the branded men, the prisoners said they were quiet men and were perfectly willing to go to Surinam as emigrants. The branded men said they believed they were deporting themselves by going to Surinam in the *Veritas*. The prisoners were then remanded till 5th Feb.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND. LATER NEWS FROM POVERTY BAY. THE ENEMY ROUTED WITH GREAT LOSS. The following was issued as a second edition, by the *Hawke's Bay Herald* on the 5th December:—

The 'Ahuriri' from Poverty Bay, arrived this morning. On Wednesday, a combined attack of Ngatiporou and Ahuriri natives, with a few Europeans under Gascoigne, was made on the enemy's position. After a brief but desperate struggle the enemy was routed, and retreated in the direction of Puketapu. He left behind 30 men killed, including Nama and Hiera Pata, two bloodthirsty piraenates; also, 5,000 rounds rifle ammunition. To Kooti, on a hill, badly wounded, had left the day before for Puketapu, accompanied by 250 fighting men and the women and children. Ngatiporou started in pursuit, and at latest date is said to have overtaken one or other of the retreating parties. Our casualties were three wounded. One prisoner was taken from whom the information of To Kooti's movements has been obtained. H. M. S. *Blandie* is in sight.

The following is from a private source, and may be relied on:— Forces reinforced at the Front by 376 Ngatiporou. Attacked enemy's position Wednesday evening. To Kooti, with the bulk of the enemy, having left (himself badly wounded) some days before, leaving about fifty there. Ngatiporou drove the enemy from entrenchments, and had other natives acted well, the enemy would have been all killed. Gascoigne and a small body of the Europeans shot the fugitives as they fled across the open to the number of 38; the rest fled and found main body five miles off. Tuhana and men refused fight, nominally in consequence of a Hanban being shot that he wanted to be saved, really from jealousy of the Ngatiporou's success. Gascoigne and party with Ngatiporou followed the enemy, and have surrounded them, cutting off all chance of escape. Captain Fox returned, as the huzwiler cannot be turned to account. Great rejoicing in Napier yesterday—more than warranted by the news yet to hand. Four friendly natives only killed.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT. FIFTY-FIVE MORE HAUHAUS KILLED. TOTAL NUMBER OF KILLED, 109.

After the fight on Wednesday, in which To Kooti's party, after a desperate struggle, were completely routed, the Hauhaus fled in the direction of Puketapu. On Thursday, the Ngatiporou overtook the enemy at a spot about six miles distant from the scene of the fight on Wednesday. The Ngatiporou at once attacked the Hauhaus, and killed fifty-five of them, including Nihora and several other leaders of the band. The Hauhaus retreated, but were hotly pursued. The Ngatiporou are only waiting for a further supply of ammunition to enable them to inflict the final blow, and utterly destroy the band of miscreants. A quantity of ammunition is, however, on the road, so that there will be but little delay in the accomplishment of this desirable end. The total ascertained loss which has been inflicted on the enemy up to the present time is one hundred and nine; but it is probable that the actual loss of the Hauhaus is considerably more. H. M. S. *Blandie* is now at Napier, but it is considered that there is no necessity for her to proceed to Poverty Bay, as the forces there will be amply sufficient to destroy the enemy.

We (Southern Cross) append a graphic description of the fight, as supplied by our

own correspondent at Poverty Bay, who appears to have been on the spot:—

December 2. The Ngatiporou must have reached the front, and joined forces with our other allies. Ere night we expect to hear of a general attack on the rebels, which God send. May it prove successful! It appears from information derived from the women that escaped, that had an attack been made on the rebels on either of the two days succeeding the massacre, the rebels could easily have been annihilated. They had carried the spirituous liquors collected from the different stores to the encampment at Puketapu, where they continued to celebrate their accursed orgies for several successive days.

December 3. Good news from the front. Our forces were victorious over the Hauhaus yesterday at Tekeretu, or Makaretu, as named by some natives.

The united bands of Ngatiporou and Ngatikahungunu of Te Mauroa, led the attack on the right, driving in one of the enemy's outposts, and following them up in splendid style, until the retreating foe took cover in the rifle pits, which formed their main position. Ngatikahungunu, of Napier, with the loyal natives of this district, now made a simultaneous attack on the left, and cutting off this combined movement in splendid style, until the retreating foe took cover in the rifle pits, which formed their main position.

The rebels' stronghold was on a low hill, forming almost a natural breastwork well rifle-pit and fortified along the face, and sloping down at the back towards a creek, on the banks of which stood their houses or tents. A dash on this position under heavy fire, our men are in the outer line of rifle-pits; the enemy still stand their ground; muzzle to muzzle the contest rages; a raking fire from the storming party tears through the ranks of the defenders—the foe break, and the day is ours. Across the creek rush the beaten Hauhaus, leaving some of their number dead in the water. Beyond, lays a dense clump of manuka scrub, under the cover of which they hope to find safety. Hard on their footsteps follow our allies, shrieking for blood and burning with revenge. On the edge of this scrub several of the fugitives fall under the withering fire of the pursuers. The rest get lost in the thick bush and undergrowth, and our friends, giving them a parting volley, abandon the pursuit.

Here fell Nama, fighting chief of the party, and one of the most merciless villains among those who took an active part in the massacre. It was his hand that sent many of our lamented friends, both native and European, to their account. Nama's body was burnt after the material for a cannibal banquet; this was negated by Pareha and the other Napier chiefs, and instead of partaking of the horrid meal in reality, they did so symbolically, by eating biscuit round the pile, while the body roasted.

No mercy was shown to the wounded wretches, those found breathing were at once dispatched. This was but just retribution. Twenty-five of the enemy lay dead on the field, those added to thirteen killed during former day's fighting, making thirty-eight in all lost by the Hauhaus at Te Karetu.

Our loss yesterday amounted to two men wounded (European scouts), Lak, said to be mortally, in the head; and Howard, badly in the arm. No casualties among our native allies.

Eleven German rifles were taken from the dead Hauhaus. A considerable sum of money was found in Nama's pocket, but the great bulk of the plunder taken from the district had been carried on a head.

BANGKOK.

We extract the following paragraphs from the *Bangkok Summary*—

THE WANGNA.—It may not generally be known, why the 2nd king is commonly called Wangna. It is because he is supposed to stand in the van of the king, and the 3rd king which the government sometimes has, is supposed to stand in the rear. Hence the 2nd king is denominated Wangna—royal palace in front and the 3rd king Wanglang—royal palace in rear; and the supreme king is denominated Wang Huang—royal palace the highest.

It sometimes happens that there are three kings reigning at one and the same time in Siam, i.e., a first, second and third king. The reason of this is that when there are three princes of the blood royal and all nearly of equal rank, desirous to have a share in the government of the nation, to prevent disturbances it was customary to raise each to a throne, and give the 2nd and 3rd kings a portion of the kingdom to rule over but of course subject to the rule of the supreme king.

THE KALAHOM.—This (23rd Dec.) is the 61st birthday of His Excellency Chao Phaya Kalahome, and he is, we observe, celebrating it with the greatest éclat—the ceremony being granted by both Their Majesties—the Wang Huang and the Wangna. Besides the magnificent presents he has received from the two Kings, he is being honored also by costly tokens of respect and high regard from nobles, and nobles and Foreigners. Though silver and gold we have none, with which to evince our regard, we most heartily wish and pray for H. E.'s best interest for time and eternity.

The holidays, styled *Thap Chingha* ended on the 22nd ult., by a great procession to escort *Phyo Dacho*, the nominal king for the day, to and from the *Sow Chingha*, or great swing. This *Phya* has been placed at the head of the Rice Department for the year, and the object of the ceremonies is to propitiate from *Phra Inan*, the god of the harvest, a blessing upon agriculture.

A rumour was current that Government contemplated issuing an edict for the suppression of gambling.

The export of Rice to Europe during 1898 was about 709,000 piculs. On the 9th inst., there were 23 foreign vessels in port, 12 of which were loading for Europe. The Hon'ble W. J. Shaw, a distinguished senator from California, and who lately passed through Singapore, had several interviews with the two kings, and after one or two trips up country, had sailed in the schooner *Helena*, Captain Sandberg, down the Eastern Coast of the Gulf to visit Banplasol, Olantabon, and Kampoot. Thence he was to proceed overland to the capital of Cambodia, thence to Ougor and Battambang and so make his way to Saigon in about two months. He had been furnished with full passports most readily by the Siam Government.

ITEMS FROM SAIGON.

Our latest file from Saigon come down to the 5th instant and contain some items of interest which the *Strait Times* summarizes.

Nothing has been heard of the French gunboat *Le Monge*, which left for Hongkong early in November. The gunboat *Tam* had gone in search but returned unsuccessful. The Gambling Farm for 1899 sold for \$19,500 against \$14,250 per month in 1898. The first theatrical performance took place on the 7th December, under the direction of M. Peters Maillot.

H. M. Narodon, or Nerodon, King of Cambodia, arrived at Saigon on the 13th December after sunset, with all his Court and accompanied by his son Prince Mechana and his brother Prince Phra-Keo-Pha. His Majesty's fleet was composed of four steamers and a great number of junks conveying his Mandarins and officers to the number of five hundred and their attendants. As he arrived, the Southern Port saluted him with 21 guns. He was received by M. P. Vial, the Minister for the Interior, M. Donan, the Governor's Aid-de-camp and other functionaries, and upon landing with his young son, he was again saluted with 21 guns. A company of marines were drawn up at the pier, and a which His Majesty with his son and the French Minister entered, and drove off to the Wangtali Hotel, escorted by a guard of Spahis and preceded by torch-bearers. The Hotel was brilliantly illuminated, and a guard of honour received and saluted His Majesty on his arrival. M. Turc, Municipal Commissioner, received his Majesty on the door-steps and conducted him to the apartments specially prepared for his reception. Next morning, the Governor, Vice-Admiral Olier, paid His Majesty a state visit, accompanied by General Faron. M. Olier, Chief of Staff, M. de Montjoy, Secretary to Government, and Aides-de-camp M. M. Vernet and de Grancey and on the evening of the same day, the King returned the call at Government House where there were present all the civil and military authorities, as also were the members of the Chamber of Commerce who were specially presented to the King, who, it is said, takes special interest in the promotion of trade.

On the 17th Dec., a grand review took place before His Majesty of all the troops stationed in Saigon, consisting of Marine Artillery, 2 batteries of 4 guns each, 3 battalions of French infantry, and a squadron of Spahis. His Majesty was in a carriage with the Governor and Monsignor the Bishop of Danang who acted as interpreter. The King wore the uniform of general of division. After the royal carriage had passed slowly along the front of the troops, the General in command put the troops through some manoeuvres, and His Majesty was particularly struck with the chassepot rifles, with which the troops were all armed. A march past and a charge by the Spahis which latter excited much admiration, concluded the review.

On the 19th, the Governor gave a grand ball in honor of His Majesty, to which all Saigon was invited. His Majesty left Saigon on Monday the 21st Dec., being escorted to his steamer by a picket of Spahis, and under a royal salute of 21 guns from the man-of-war, *Duperré*, and a battery of marine artillery.

The *Gazette* of the 5th December contains a decree establishing a public library.

The *Gazette* of the 20th December contains a decree of the Emperor's, ordaining the establishment of an additional police (gendarmes), of 40 mounted men and 62 on foot, under the command of a Captain Commandant and two Lieutenants.

Newspapers do not seem to flourish in Saigon any better than they do in Bangkok and Singapore. The *Saigon Advertiser* and *Shipping Gazette* ceased on the 31st ultimo, or rather it became a mere advertising sheet and market report published in English.

The Chamber of Commerce issued its first circular on the 6th instant, and we extract from it the following statistics of the trade of Saigon. The Chamber has obtained from Government Grant of \$25,000 to pay its expenses. This is another example to our Straits Government.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

1864.....213 vessels.....	76,300 tons.
1865.....210	76,600 "
1866.....348	145,758 "
1867.....439	189,713 "
1868.....410	186,766 "

Departures.

1864.....214 vessels.....	76,521 tons.
1865.....213	82,400 "
1866.....343	145,622 "
1867.....437	190,835 "
1868.....408	183,167 "

Imports.

f. 10,706,000	f. 17,136,700
" 29,635,228	" 35,982,665
" 25,659,194	" 31,770,907

Exports.

f. 10,706,000	f. 17,136,700
" 29,635,228	" 35,982,665
" 25,659,194	" 31,770,907

REPORTS OF RICE.

1864.....1,040,792 piculs.
1865.....839,017 "
1866.....2,148,000 "
1867.....3,202,924 "
1868.....2,249,420 "

Out of 301 vessels which loaded at Saigon during 1868, 143 were British, 61 North German, 59 French, 10 Siamese, 7 Dutch, 6 Danish, and 6 American. Of the rice exported during 1869, 881,868 piculs went to China, 684,044 piculs to Europe, 304,203 piculs to Singapore and 280,035 to Mauritius.

JAVA ITEMS.

From the *Java Bode*, 16th December.

Sourabaya 7th Dec.—The different objects formerly the property of the self-styled Emperor last Friday and included the travelling carriage, which had already been disposed of for 700. The sale yielded about 4,500. Besides the yacht *Haniffa Ghos*, these goods consisted of a collection of valuable arms, and a number of very rarely set up Australian birds. The yacht had formerly cost at Brisbane £500, without any stores &c., and fully equipped, including a bounty to the crew, had cost altogether £2,000. This can, however, cause no astonishment, if people consider that the cruiser, by its merely making use of pen and paper, could destroy of fabulous sums. The amount now obtained, will, according to our guessing, cover the cost of the sale, and the wages of the crew, who were paid enormously heavily. In the most favourable case, there will remain some little percentage for Messieurs the purveyors; but the Rotterdam-Bank will have to content itself with the booking of its claim to the debit side of profit and loss.

Captain Spooner, of the American ship *Timor*, from Bangkok to Falmouth, passed

Anjer on the 10th instant and has there put on shore nine men of the English ship *Andrew Jackson*, which vessel had been stranded in Gaspar Straits. The Captain and the remainder of the crew had departed for Billiton.

Commanders of ships are reminded, that if they touch at Singapore with any dead body on board, they cannot proceed to bury it without previous notification to the district officer of health. This communication is made in consequence of the circumstances that the Netherlands steamer *Batavia* took the body of a Chinaman to Singapore, who had died of cholera during the passage; which body, without the foreknowledge of the Government, was carried to a burial ground; at which occurrence the Singapore Government very seriously made known its displeasure.

AMOK.—The following tragical occurrence affords a striking instance of the sad effects too frequently produced by injudicious and thoughtless practical joking, on the untutored native mind. Concerning the Amok made by the *Niasse* (native of the Island of Nias) Si Poeng, a kind hand writes us as follows:—As to the inducing cause of the Amok on the 8th and 9th instant, I can assure you that a love affair did not, as was universally believed, drive the *Niasse* mad. People now ascertain that the man arrived here, just 14 days ago, from Gunung Sitole, in the service of a Malay. The inmates of the dwelling had occasionally played upon the credulity of the *Niasse*; and amongst other things, persuaded him that the people here at Padang dealt very strangely with *Niasse*. Telling him, for instance, that he would be sold to the whitekins, who were exceedingly fond of the *Niasse's* flesh as a comestible. The man, ignorant of our social customs and institutions, had, as people further up, taken everything told him seriously; and when, in the evening, three residents of Padang called upon the Malay, with whom the *Niasse* was in service, the people about gave him to understand that they had come to seize his head. The terrified child of the woods packed himself off instantly. No one imagined that this frolic would terminate so tragically. When afterwards a servant of one of the gentlemen at the house proceeded to return the *Niasse* before his master, the *Niasse*, who, it appears, thought the servant's departure had something to do with his head and had kept on the watch under the staircase, suddenly darted at him, and wounded him in two places, mortally. One of the gentlemen present, on hastening to assist his wounded domestic, was likewise struck at and fatally wounded. On this the cry arose—"Amok," "Amok." The *Niasse* had by this time taken post under one of the houses, and stabbed at every one who approached him; and though stout about the place, with much noise and shouting, none of them dared to pounce upon and disarm the mad maker. Not until the assistant resident of police, and attendants, came and managed to take him from the top of a cocoanut tree, in which he had taken refuge, was he finally secured. So far as we can gather particulars of this frightful occurrence, four people were killed, and seven wounded; of whom probably one is since dead. Medical aid was not wanting, although it was rather late in its arrival, owing to circumstances for which the faculty were by no means to blame.

LABUAN.

From the *N. B. Handelsblad* of the 16th Dec.

The humble islet of Labuan presents a heart-exalting spectacle of what freedom of trade, industry and agriculture can do, and it thus gives a striking lesson to those who are still obstinately faithful for Government interference in trade, industrial pursuits and agricultural labours; the strivings of which interference thus directed must dip the wings of private industry if not make its progress wholly and altogether impossible. Extension of commercial intercourse brings with it the annihilation of piracy.

During the course of the present year only one case of piracy took place and this was immediately discovered and promptly visited with exemplary punishment. The higher and disproportionate price of the Kadoc Coffee seems to be caused by purchases for America; while people appear to have neglected the *Pengio* Coffee, which, on account of its doubtful taste, is in Holland worth about two cents less than the *Malang*. In general, the prices attained may be called high, with an eye to the position of the article in Holland. Of transactions by private parties, we have not heard.

The next Padang Coffee Sale will probably consist of about 45,000 piculs. The 95,000 piculs of Sugar averaged f. 14, 1881 per picul, and of these, the 25,000 piculs Samarang, and 35,000 piculs Sourabaya, averaged f. 14.35 per picul, and the 35,000 piculs of Pasuruan, with which were lower Nos. averaged f. 14.04 for No. 1. Of this probably 2,000 piculs were bought for manufactures, and 24,000 piculs for Persia; while the remainder will certainly be destined for Holland.

THE MORNING STAR.

A Court of Enquiry was held on the 15th at the Marine Magistrate's Office, Singapore, regarding the loss of the British bark *Morning Star* which was seriously damaged by fire in that harbour, on the day of her arrival from Mauritius.

The Captain's evidence was to the effect that he was not on board at the time of the occurrence, and consequently knew nothing about the affair until he was informed of it by a person on shore, when he immediately proceeded on board, and used his utmost exertions to extinguish the fire.

The next witness, (the Mate), was examined at great length as to the origin and cause of the fire, and the evidence which he gave was fully corroborated by the steward, who, together with a Chinese servant, descended into the hold of the vessel, for the purpose of drawing some rum for the crew from a cask. The former, whilst engaged in drawing the rum, had a closed lamp in one hand, and a jug in the other, and into the latter the Chinese servant was pumping the rum out of the cask. The Mate, to fall some accident, allowed the lamp to fall go the jug which he had held in the other hand, and consequently the rum and fire, coming into contact with each other, caused ignition, and the flames spreading rapidly, both the Steward and the China boy were compelled to run on deck, where they related the circumstance to the Mate, who called the crew aft, and used every endeavour to extinguish the fire, but their efforts did not, unhappily, prove of much avail. The *Strait Times* from which we quote, does not give the decision.

For Sale

FOR SALE
Ex Zephyr, from Sydney.
500 Tons best screened Steam COAL.
By
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 5, 1868.

YELLOW METAL 16 to 28 oz. and
 Nails. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Hongkong, September 15, 1868.

FOR SALE.
STOVES—STOVES—STOVES.
 Apply to

L. FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1869. febl

FOR SALE.
Ex "Lota."

WIRE ROPE from 1 in. to 3 in. Gal-
vanized Jib HANKS, 2 in. to 3 in.

superior Bottled ALE and Guinness
STOUT. Pump LEATHER.
Apply to
FAWCETT & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1869. tf

FOR SALE.

THE Well-known Racing Pony. **ALARM.**
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 5, 1868. tf

FOR SALE.

SHEET ZINC.
Sheet LEAD.

Galvanized RODS.
Boiler PLATES.
Brown & heathing FELT.
Yellow Metal Stern PLATES.
BOLTS and NUTS.

RAY & Co.
Hongkong, December 4, 1868. 4fs

FOR SALE.
DUFF & GORDON'S PALE SHERRY
 in 1 doz. cases.
 Bass ALE in qts.
 Bass ALE in pints.
 Guinness STOUT, in qts.

do. do. in pints.
 Hennessy BRANDY.
 Kivalian L. L. WHISKY.
 RAY & Co.
 Hongkong, December 4, 1868. 4/6

FOR SALE

BASS'S BEER, quarts and pints.
Allsopp's BEER.
Champagne ALE.
Bridge's PORTER.
Pale India STOUT.
French PATTIES.
Imperial PLUMS.

TOBACCO and CIGARS.
SHERRY—PORT—CHAMPAGNE.
Yellow SOAP.
Toilet SETS.
TURPENTINE—Paint OIL—CANVAS
&c., &c.
A small portable PUMP, with HOSE

complets.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission
Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, January 6, 1869.

COALS.
THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal
Steamers on the most reasonable
terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals
now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh
Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.

HONGKONG
 ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
 September 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Just Received.
 500 Barrels PORTLAND CEMENT.

Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER,
3, d' Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, September 12, 1868. *tf*

FOR SALE.
Ex S.S. "TIGRE"

A FEW Bags of Mocha COFFEE, @ \$7
per bag of 28 lb.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1868. *tf*

FOR SALE.

TOALS suitable for Household purposes.
 ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
 Hongkong, October 8, 1868.

FOR SALE,
 JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
 MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSLELE,
 etc. and etc.

Ohlsworth's SHERRY and PORT.
CHAMBERTIN, WHISKEY.
WHITE & PRICE'S BRANDY.
ALLSOP'S ALE, draught and bottle.
BARCLAY & GUINNESS' STOUT.
BRIDGES & SONS' PORTER.
ROB. S. WALKER & CO.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.
HONGKONG November 20, 1867.

NEW BOOK,
[**THE Speculations of:**
'The Old Philosopher'
LAO-TSE.
Translated from the Chinese.

BY
JOHN CHALMERS, A.M.
Price \$1.50.
ALSO,
"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same
author; Price \$1.
Apply at Messrs. LANE, CHAMBERS & CO.

THE LONDON MISSION HOUSE,
HONGKONG, October 17, 1868.

FOR SALE,
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz
and Vivians.
JOHN BURD & CO.

Hongkong, April 5, 1867.

FOR SALE.
UNTZ's Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and
NAILS.
Also,
Vivian's Patent Yellow METAL. For

LATES, 12lbs. and 13lb. with NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE,
PRINTING PAPER

HONGKONG, June 19, 1868.

Printed & Published by CHARLES ABRAHAM
 SAINT, Proprietor, at No. 2, Wyndham
 Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

O. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS							
Aden	W.C. Andrews	Brit. str.	812	January 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	S'pore & B'bay	
Californian	W.C. Watson	Brit. str.	1831	January 17	Turner & Co.		
Cambridge	W.C. Deafaudais	Brit. str.	1682	January 23	Messageries Imperiales		
Kri King	W. Pines	Brit. str.	1044	January 27	A. Heard & Co.	Shanghai	
Ganges	W.C. Hinsten	Brit. str.	1200	January 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Thames	W.C. Hinsten	Brit. str.	980	January 27	Messageries Imperiales	Shanghai & Yama	Cleared dock
Venus	W.C. Ouning	Amer. str.	805	January 21	A. Heard & Co.	at Kowloon	
Yung-hai-an	W.C. Morrison	Russ. str.	447	October 19	Landstein & Co.		
SAILING VESSELS							
Abbotsford	W. Venus	Brit. bk.	527	January 26	Captain		
Agra	W. Miller	Brit. bk.	325	January 26	Captain		
Agnes	W. Knapp	Brit. bk.	1011	January 20	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Albany	W. Watt	Brit. bk.	478	January 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Alida	W. Sammann	N. Ger. bk.	290	Dec. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Alida	W. Form	Dan. bk.	250	Dec. 4	Melchers & Co.		
Amoy	W. Halmerton	Frit. bk.	390	January 20	Birley & Co.		
Amoy	K. Perks	Salv. bk.	1450	January 16	Captain		
Anna Walsh	E. Drinkwater	Amer. bk.	523	January 18	A. Heard & Co.		
Anne Porter	W. Dwyer	Brit. bk.	234	January 18	Order		
Applina	W. Youll	Brit. bk.	534	January 18	Order		
Ariel	W. Courtney	Brit. bk.	562	January 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Bangkok & Home	
Atlantic	E. Suhr	N. Ger. bk.	133	January 21	Carlowitz & Co.		
Aurora	E. Lessing	Brit. bk.	227	Dec. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	
Bertha	W. Bouté	Foh. bk.	298	January 4	Landstein & Co.	Bombay	
Calao	E. Lavarello	Salv. bk.	1440	Nov. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Candelaria	W. Lara	Span. bk.	407	January 23	Benedictos & Co.		
Caroline	W. Paulsen	N. Ger. bk.	286	January 26	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	New York	Early
Catharina	W. Molsen	N. Ger. bk.	350	January 23	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
Catharina Jurgensen	W. Petersen	N. Ger. bk.	234	January 23	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
Channel Queen	E. Leinfestry	Brit. bk.	609	January 18	Gilman & Co.		
Charles Taitel	W. Frey	Swed. bk.	443	January 18	Order		
Clay	W. Spencer	Brit. bk.	649	Dec. 26	Borneo Company		
China	W. Schnow	Siam. bk.	507	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Costa Rica	W. Mullen	Brit. bk.	299	Dec. 31	A. G. Hogg & Co.		
Crested Wave	K. Rindorf	Brit. bk.	343	January 12	E. Schellhass & Co.		
Cutty sark	W. Maran	Siam. bk.	475	Dec. 20	Chinese		
Dart	W. Stuart	Amer. sch.	80	Dec. 12	A. Heard & Co.		
Diocoreen	W. Wagner	N. Ger. bk.	345	January 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.	San Francisco	put back
Douglas	W. Morrison	Brit. bk.	540	Nov. 28	Bornman & Co.		
Dryden	W. Rittner	N. Ger. bk.	257	January 15	E. Schellhass & Co.	Nagasaki	
Eleanor Wood	W. Grave	Brit. bk.	268	January 9	Order	Yokohama	
Ellen	W. Windsor	Brit. bk.	631	Dec. 20	Olyphant & Co.		
Ereola	W. Vicente	Span. bk.	400	Dec. 24	Order		
F. A. Palmer	W. McCaslin	Brit. bk.	1626	January 3	A. Heard & Co.	San Francisco	
Frederic	W. Nicolson	Belg. bk.	803	January 6	Borneo Company		
G. C. Lorenz Meyer	W. Moller	N. Ger. bk.	306	January 14	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Golden Fleets	W. Wilcomb	mer. bk.	1500	January 18	Russell & Co.		
Golden Horn	W. Rice	Brit. bk.	1140	October 29	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Gravina	W. Barcelo	Span. bk.	220	Dec. 22	Remedios & Co.		
Ingeburg	W. Plaetner	N. Ger. sch.	183	January 26	E. Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Jales of the South	W. Davidson	Brit. bk.	821	Dec. 31	John Burd & Co.		
Italia	W. Zulmetta	Ital. bk.	1000	January 21	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.		
Java	K. Marbill	N. Ger. bk.	309	January 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Joseph Hambro	W. Moller	Dan. sch.	285	January 12	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
Kim Yang Tye	W. Lange	Siam. bk.	329	January 18	Chinese		
Litho	E. Smith	Brit. bk.	799	January 26	Gilman & Co.		
Lion F.	W. Collinson	Brit. bk.	238	October 10	Order		
Lily of Devon	W. Leuxton	Brit. bk.	398	January 16	John Burd & Co.		
Louisa	W. Beck	Brit. bk.	685	Dec. 12	Olyphant & Co.	Melbourne and Sydney	
Lytleton	W. Beck	Brit. bk.	685	Dec. 12	Olyphant & Co.		
Madagascar	W. C. Protie	Aust. bk.	633	January 18	Melchers & Co.		
Madura	E. Schnehagen	N. Ger. bk.	450	January 18	Siemens & Co.		
Maggie	E. Bowman	Brit. sch.	224	Nov. 28	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Magnus	W. Crosby	Brit. bk.	679	January 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Mauritius	W. Petersen	N. Ger. bk.	800	January 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Mina	E. Allen	Span. bk.	455	January 18	Gas Company		
Mindoro	W. Allen	Amer. bk.	1021	January 21	A. Heard & Co.		
Mobil	Barg	N. Ger. bk.	390	January 17	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
Morning Star	W. Schutt	Siam. bk.	670	January 17	Chinese	Ningpo	
Mutual	W. Ballard	Brit. bk.	978	January 14	John Burd & Co.		
M. W. Ross	K. Arentsen	Dan. bk.	301	January 12	John Burd & Co.		
Nelly	K. Paltbont	Foh. bk.	779	Dec. 21	Order		
Nile	W. Deane	Brit. bk.	296	January 23	Thomas Howard		
Norma	W. Pohl	N. Ger. bk.	339	January 2	Siemens & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	W. Fabie	Span. bk.	203	Dec. 10	Remedios & Co.		
Ocean	E. Nurmes	Foh. bk.	528	Nov. 5	Russell & Co.		
Pekin	W. Seymour	Amer. bk.	595	Dec. 3	Olyphant & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Proteus	W. Murphy	Brit. bk.	1195	January 14	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Queen of England	W. Hoffmann	Siam. bk.	542	January 15	Chinese		
Resolute	W. Ezziere	Siam. bk.	860	January 23	Chinese		
Robert Rickmers	W. Ebert	N. Ger. bk.	422	January 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rodrigo	W. Penello	Span. bk.	187	January 8	Chinese	Manila	
Sarah Nicholson	E. Heffernon	Brit. bk.	934	January 20	Captain		
Sarah Scott	W. Riches	Brit. bk.	585	January 16	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
Shakespeare	W. Dalgleish	Brit. bk.	486	January 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Europe	
Shirley	W. Ferguson	Amer. bk.	1049	Dec. 31	A. Heard & Co.		
Singapore	W. Comfurus	Dut. bk.	326	January 14	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Sir Henry Havelock	W. Pickthall	Brit. bk.	460	January 18	Ray & Co.		
Sooloo	E. Hutchison	Amer. bk.	963	January 20	A. Heard & Co.		
Sophie	E. Green	Brit. bk.	470	January 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sophie Amalia	W. Steere	Dut. bk.	294	January 15	E. Schellhass & Co.		
Southern Cross	E. Morde	Brit. bk.	582	January 21	Ray & Co.		
Spindrift	E. Ince	Brit. bk.	900	January 17	John Burd & Co.		
Stad Oldemaal	W. Hoogterp	Dut. sch.	241	January 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Taeping	E. Dowdy	Brit. bk.	767	January 27	Gilman & Co.		
Tay Watt	W. Meyer	Siam. bk.	640	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Teaser	W. Gibson	Brit. bk.	205	January 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Unikl Brasig	W. C. Lohmeyer	N. Ger. bk.	273	January 26	Melchers & Co.		
Veritas	W. Ingram	Brit. bk.	632	October 7	Turner & Co.		
Vesta	W. C. Baker	Dut. bk.	435	January 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	W. Castilho	Span. bk.	220	January 14	Remedios & Co.		
Vitula	W. Burkitt	Russ. bk.	685	Nov. 2	Landstein & Co.	Havana	
Waverley	E. Forsyth	Brit. bk.	215	January 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Wilhelm	W. Ulrich	N. Ger. bk.	239	January 6	Melchers & Co.		
Whitehall	W. March	Brit. bk.	336	Nov. 22	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Shanghai	
White Swallow	W. Knowles	Amer. bk.	935	January 21	Bornman & Co.	Bangkok	
Young Greek	W. Beinroth	Brit. bk.	424	January 19	Yuen Fat Hong		
Ysabella y 6 Hermanos	W. Franyva	Span. bk.	548	January 7	Chinese		
Zephyr	E. Oostrum	Dut. bk.	490	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.	Melbourne and Sydney	

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Amazon	Balstedt	N. Ger. bk.	218	January 27	E. Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Arthur	Crosby	Amer. bk.	250	January 28	Russell & Co.		
Fair Leader	Nowman	Brit. bk.	474	January 28	Order	London	
Friedrich	Tuton	N. Ger. bk.	233	January 16	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Tientsin	
Gertrude	Dowar	Brit. bk.	666	January 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Japan	Koferstein	N. Ger. sch.	271	January 9	Siemens & Co.		
Jeanne & Joseph	Castro	Foh. bk.	135	January 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	Early
Kalimasa	Kohn	N. Ger. bk.	360	January 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Marcelles	
Madras	Wupper	N. Ger. bk.	299	January 18	Siemens & Co.	Ningpo	
Martha	Haje	N. Ger. bk.	221	January 27	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
Nada	Wood	Brit. str.	716	January 22	Olyphant & Co.		
Nou Granada	Bower	N. Ger. bk.	250	January 14	E. Schellhass & Co.		
Omba	Thomson	Brit. bk.	836	January 16	John Burd & Co.	London	
Orion	Babor	Brit. str.	1119	January 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Oscar Vidal	Benz	N. Ger. bk.	252	January 22	Siemens & Co.	Tientsin	
Serpent	Carnell	Brit. bk.	303	January 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.		

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
SHANGHAI	Wilhelm	N. G. bk.	Melchers & Co.
NINGPO	Mobil	N. G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.
Do.	Kalimasa*	N. G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co.
Do.	Madras*	N. G. bk.	Siemens & Co.
TIENTSIN	Amazon*	N. G. bk.	E. Schellhass & Co.
Do.	Japan*	N. G. bk.	Siemens & Co.
Do.	Oscar Vidal*	N. G. bk.	Siemens & Co.
Do.	Friedrich*	N. G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.
Do.	Serpent*	Br. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co.
Do.	Martha*	N. G. bk.	Melchers & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Eleanor Wood	Br. bk.	Order
NAGASAKI	Dwina	N. G. bk.	E. Schellhass & Co.
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	Fair Leader*	Br. bk.	Order
Do.	Omba*	Br. bk.	John Burd & Co.
MARSEILLES	J. & Joseph*	Br. bk.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
EUROPE	Sarah Scott	Br. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.
NEW YORK	Magnet	Br. bk.	Olyphant & Co.
Do.	Caroline	N. G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Golden Horn	Br. bk.	Russell & Co.
Do.	Fekin	Am. bk.	Olyphant & Co.
Do.	Douglas	Br. bk.	Bornman & Co.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	F. A. Palmer	Br. bk.	A. Heard & Co.
Do.	Lytleton	Dut. bk.	Russell & Co.
SYDNEY	Aurora	Br. bk.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BOMBAY	Bertha	Fr. bk.	Landstein & Co.
BANGKOK	Whitehall	Br. bk.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Do. & HOME	Applina	Br. bk.	Order
MANILA	Rodrigo	Sp. bk.	Chinese
SURINAM	Veritas	Br. bk.	Turner & Co.
HAVANA	Vistula	Ru. bk.	Landstein & Co.

*At Whampoa.

*At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.
Adventure	British	steamer	2 1794	Hy. J. Raby, V.E. Capt.
Circus	Spanish	steamer	3	Calvo
Drake	British	gun-boat	3 230	In ordinary.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	— 230	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun-boat	3 230	In ordinary.
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3 230	In ordinary.
Iroquois	U. States	steam-sloop	6 1000	Earl English
Messene	British	Military Hospital	— 2691	Hospital ship
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	Geo. B. Hill, D.L.G.
Pearl	British	steamer	— 1409	J. F. Ross
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14 2443	Commodore Oliver J. Jones
Piscataqua	U. States	steam-sloop	— 3177	Amman
Rodney	British	line of battle	— 2770	A. C. F. Heneage, F.L.C.
Salamis	British	steamer	— 840	Miller
Sylvia	British	steamer	—	

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

An-lan	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Godall
Chen-to	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Edwards
Ching-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	4	.....	Beard
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun-boat	6	.....	Deiné
Fei-long	Chinese	gun-boat	5	.....	Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs' Lorcha	3	.....	Pointer
Sui-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	5	180	Stewart
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	6	.....	de Longueville

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	380		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	456	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	Do.	617		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kiu Kiang	Do.	69		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Lintin	Do.	46	Benning	H.